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ddress F. L. HUTTER.
Harrisburg, Pa.

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and vicinity. They will give informa
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for all who entrust their work to
[March 21, 1861-1y

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS
JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK,
at the lowest possible prices. All work finished at this es-
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Hollidaysburg, Dec. 20, 858-tf.

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DERSIGNED ANNOUN.
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a large invoice of
FECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES
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always on hand a good stock of plain
his own manufacture.
PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.
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Sugar, Molasses, Butter,
WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C,
for sale in large or small quantities.
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JACOB WISE.

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the best article for my
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ls on Virginia street, immediate
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JOHN H. ROBERTS.

FETTINGER'S
News Agency,
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OKS, BLANK BOOKS,
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OTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
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Journal of Crime and Criminals is in
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Editorials on the same, together with
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$2 per annum; $1 for six months, to
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To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
P'r. of New York Police Gazette.
New York City.

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YSTER SALOON,
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izens of Altoona and vicinity that his
NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always
ery best articles to be had, and in great
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TER SALOON
re. in which he will serve up OYSTERS
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BREAD & PIES always on hand.
prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c.,
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that he can render full satisfaction to
ore and saloon is on Virginia street, two
's Hall.
OTTO ROSSI.
1861-tf

ESSLER—PRACTICAL
T. respectfully announces
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ontinues the Drug business,
where he keeps constantly
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a distance promptly attended to.
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CIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to
in this new and beautiful principle,
or to the old style, on silver plate, in
or discolor. It contains no metallic
course there is no galvanic action.
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of teeth will please call and examine
W. S. RITTNER.
Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

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ing Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at
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AT McCORMICK'S Store
assortment of Ready-Made clothing.
Nov, 25-tf

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ortment of Groceries have just been re
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J. B. HILEMAN.

AT, TOOTH, SHAVING,
and Varnish Brushes at
KESSLER'S.

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y and expeditiously executed at the
"ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

ILS, COLOGNES, POM-
ng Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by
G. W. KESSLER.

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1-tf.
KESSLER'S.

The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN. [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862. NO. 22.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

H. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

...per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1,50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destuctive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are to not to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseus Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

THERE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pain s in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your gallling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland.

Choice Poetry.

[*From the Columbia Spy.*]

BY THE WILD SEA SHORE.

Alone I walked by the wild sea shore,
Where the billows had burnished the silver floor,
And I paused by the spot in the lonely glade,
Where the holly and pine cast their mournful shade:
And a sombre feeling came o'er me there,
As I sat in that last abode of men,
Whilst a strange weird group—some twenty or more.
Were digging graves by the wild sea shore.

Here, on the face of their native soil,
The careless negroes cheerily toil,
With bursts of mirth and shout and song,
They lighten their labor the whole day long.
And oft they pause 'neath the sun's fierce glow,
To brush the sweat from each swarthy brow;
Yet light is the task (their servitude o'er,)
This digging of graves by the wild sea shore.

The trains have come, and the rites begin—
How rudely they jostle the coffins in!
No service is read, no prayer is told,
But o'er each bosom the sand is rolled;
No marble is planted, nor line to show
The story of those who sleep below:
But the spades are shouldered, the work is o'er—
And twenty new graves mark the wild sea shore.

And thus each day, by the pine's dark shade,
Swiftly the grave-diggers ply the spade;
And the trains come down from morn till night
With those who fell in the bloody fight.
Here friend and foe have a common lot—
Rank and distinction alike forgot—
One earth receives and one sky bends o'er,
And the dead are alike on the wild sea shore.

Over the narrow neck of land
Are scattered the graves on every hand;
Dirge-chanting waves on east and west,
Whilst the pines stand guard o'er each sleeping breast;
And at early noon and at set of sun
From the fort booms forth the thunder-gun;
But unheard are the waves and the cannon's roar,
By those who sleep by the wild sea shore.

And still in the future the sea shall flow,
And the ships from afar will come and go,
And o'er its prey the sea gull scream,
Where the fisher repairs the broken seam.
The snowy sands on the storm-winds drift
Where other pines their forms shall lift,
But departed each trace forever more,
Of the graves that marked the wild sea shore.

As I turned from the scene with a saddened heart,
I said, "Oh! why will proud man depart
From the sacred paths of truth and right,
To challenge his brother in deadly fight?
Ambition and power, whose fearful cost
Is unreckoned till all is gained or lost!
Oh! ye who yearn for that goal no more,
Go stand by those graves on the wild sea shore!"

And a time worn truth I had oft heard told,
Came back again in this proverb old,
As I thought of those forms unto earth thus hurried—
That "though we are born, we are not yet buried."
When Death hath fixed his unerring aim
How worthless is Glory! how empty Fame!
We would barter earth's laurel's many times o'er,
Rather than cross to that shadowy shore

And I saw as I went on my lonely way,
Through Fancy a glimpse of that awful day
When the World's huge grave shall offer its dead.
And the myriads rush with a mighty tread.
When soldier, civilian, grave-digger—all
Shall hasten to answer the trumpet call
Of him who will swear that time is o'er.
And trembling stand on eternity's shore.

SEA SHORE, May 27, 1862. CAVALRIST.

Select Miscellany.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF THE MOUND CITY.

From a long letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated St. Charles, White River June 16th, and kept in the form of a Diary, we gain full particulars of the late important affair on White River, together with details of the deplorable accident to the Mound City. We quote:—

TUESDAY, 7.10, A. M.—The entire fleet, including Col. Fitch's command (Forty-Sixth Indiana Regiment) are under way, ascending the narrow crooks of White River. Steamers New National and Musselman are behind the flag-ship Mound City, and the proud iron-clad St. Louis, followed by the gun-boats Lexington and Conestoga and supply steamer White Cloud. Weather warm, with a fine breeze. All bids fair for a victory. As we progress we find innumerable floating rafts sent drifting, we suppose, to obstruct navigation. Again, we find the river full of cotton, by the bale innumerable—more, ten to one, than we found floating down the Mississippi. In fragments, large and small, we find the "Southern king" loose, at the white mercy of the old White river. The gunboats passed on, while one of the transports saved from fifteen to twenty bales, having time to gobble all "laying around loose." This same cotton, however, proved serviceable, as the future records. After passing persimmon and pecan trees, and young cane-brakes innumerable, we still find our little fleet triumphantly navigating the rapid and successive short bends—some of them hardly long enough to permit a powerful, decent side-wheeler to "make the turn" in safety. On we go, up White river, until 7.40 A. M. when we are nearing St. Charles.—The first gun lets loose from the flag-ship Mound City. No response. In three seconds another, and at 7.43 another. 7.47—two reports of cannon—either an answer to our advancing, conquering signal, or the truthful, melodious music of the tug Spitfire's howitzer. 7.50—Another big gun. The tug Spitfire approaches with the order for the Lexington to precede the transports and follow the St. Louis.

8 A. M.—Mound City and St. Louis open out with three volleys, shelling the shores. One minute later, and a "hail swinger" sings brightly from gunner Martin Dunn's port-foward Parrott. Now the ball opens. Steamers Musselman and New National land Col. Fitch's 46th Indiana boys on the left hand or port shore, under cover of our guns. On we go. All speeds merrily—but here we'll pause.

Here, directly in front of us, we find the river blockaded with three sunken steamers, which we have since learned were sunk last night or early this morning, as soon as the enemy heard of our approach. The steamer Eliza G. (formerly Dr. Buffington) lies sunk broadside in the river.—On the right is Morgan Bateman's little stern-wheel Mary Patterson, while on the left lies the rebel gunboat Maurepas, formerly the tow-boat Gros Tete. These boats lie sunk to the cabin floor, while the guns of the latter have been removed to the bluff on the left hand shore, to be used in a battery. A chain and cypress log rafts fill up the open space between the sunken boats.

In the meantime, Colonel Fitch's command move cautiously in the rear of the battery, and by signal act in concert with our fleet. The enemy sent shot after shot from their batteries, which thus far pass harmlessly over our heads. During the last ten minutes we have had an incessant fire of volley after volley of musketry.—At 10 A. M. the Mound City signals us to proceed, when all our boats open out with a lively bombardment—the Mound City meanwhile silencing the first bluff battery, when she moves up within three hundred yards of the enemy's works.

At 11 A. M.—The Mound City having fired fifty-one guns, an unusual quantity of steam is seen issuing from her ports and through the ventilators on the upper deck. At first we suppose her boilers have exploded, but by a mark on her port side forward, perceive that she has received a shot from the enemy. From a conversation with First Master C. Dominy, of the unfortunate gunboat, we learn that after shelling the woods the Mound City proceeded on up the river, engaged the lower rebel battery, which was soon effectually silenced. The Mound City had then engaged the second battery—some two hundred yards distant—and also shelled the woods filled with the enemy's sharpshooters. At 11 A. M. an elongated rifled forty-two pound shot entered her port side, forward of the forward port, at an angle of thirty degrees, instantly killing four men at their guns, and then passing through the steam drum and heater, finally lodged in the pantry of the steerage room.

In an instant the whole boat, inside and outside, was enveloped in steam. In the confusion of the moment, some sixty men, badly scalded, jumped overboard—thirty or more of whom, we are sure, were drowned or murdered—the enemy's sharpshooters literally picking off our poor fellows while they were swimming and struggling in the water for life. When the accident occurred, Master Dominy was standing out forward, on the starboard spar deck, giving orders during the hail of cannon, rifle and musketry shot. Discovering the flow of steam, Dominy pulled off his coat, with which he covered his head, begging his men "for God's sake not to jump overboard." He next went to the stern, waved his handkerchief for the gunboats below to come up and tow the disabled Mound City out from under the rebel batteries—42-pounders—which were playing on her very heavy at that time.

While signalling the gun-boats to come up, the handkerchief was shot out of his hand. As fast as he pulled his men out of the water at the stern of the Mound City, the enemy's sharpshooters shot them down. Quartermaster McKean, and one of the coal heavers were both shot while Dominy was pulling them out—McKean through the hip, and the coal heaver through the head. The latter, with his hand clinched in Dominy's, fell dead on the deck. While the small boats of our fleet were busily engaged in picking up the drowning men, the Conestoga, Captain G. M. Blodgett, U. S. N., commanding, in full face of the fire from the enemy's batteries, gallantly came to the rescue of the Mound City, and passing a line to her stern, pulled the disabled gunboat out from the shore, where she had drifted, to a secure point one mile below.

In the meantime a party of the enemy's sharpshooters endeavored to board the Mound City, but were soon shelled off by a discharge from the tug Spitfire, Dahlgren howitzer, and a round or two from the Conestoga's big guns. One of the Lexington's and two of the Conestoga's small boats, while picking the men out of the water, were riddled with bullets and a shot from the enemy's 42-pounder. A 42-pounder passed through both of the Conestoga's boats, when one of the latter was run ashore to save the men, one of whom was severely injured by a splinter.

The agonizing scene cannot be described or imagined. Your correspondent was sent on board of the ill-fated vessel, together with Surgeon Garver, with the hope of affording all possible relief, in the capacity of nurse. Here lay the bodies of about twenty men, scalded to death, others with their mangled bodies severed asunder by the fatal shot. The gun-deck was literally strewn with from seventy-five to eighty others, who, being badly scalded and horribly disfigured, were tearing off their clothing and long strings of bleeding flesh, dangling from their finger ends, hands, arms, and lacerated bodies, and with eyes burnt out and closed, crying out for "Help, help—water, give me water, water—save me. Oh! kill me, shoot me. Oh! do end my misery. Doctor, will I live? Tell my wife how I died," and numerous pitiful exclamations and pathetic appeals of this character.

The features of all were wonderfully distorted. Many could not be recognized by their most intimate friends. We pray to God we shall never have occasion to look on such a scene again. The pilots, engineers, and all other officers of the boats stood their watches to the last moment, while several died at their posts.—Many were moaning piteously; others, in all their misery, were cheering up and sympathizing with their comrades; others frantically screaming, running wildly about the decks, in their excrutiating agony, nearly all stripped to the buff.—Strewn all over the deck lay the raw, bleeding, mangled bodies of the dead and dying seamen.

The Mound City's crew numbered one hundred and seventy-five, officers and men. Sad to relate, only from twenty to twenty-five, including the three officers above mentioned, escaped uninjured—leaving one hundred and fifty men killed, drowned, missing and wounded! The mortality is fearful. At the present writing—Thursday, June 19th, 10 A. M., on gunboat Conestoga, in sight of Memphis—one hundred have died, while the recovery of the remaining fifty is considered doubtful.—We left forty-three dead bodies on the Mound City awaiting interment at Fort St. Charles. Since leaving there thirty-four have died on the Conestoga and Musselman. While Master Downing, and all who witnessed the poor men struggling and crying out in the water for help, are positive that from thirty to forty were drowned before any assistance could possibly be rendered them. As before stated, a number were cruelly shot in the water by the enemy's sharpshooters from both shores, and from the other boats, were soon seen to sink to rise no more.

In the excitement and confusion attending the sudden and unexpected accident the muster and descriptive rolls were left on the Mound City. Therefore we are not able to give the names of one-tenth of the forty-three left on the gunboat.

Captain Joseph Fry, Commandant of the post at Fort St. Charles, also commanded the rebel gunboat Maurepas, sunk in the river near the fort. He belonged to the United States Navy. He is a native of Florida but a citizen of New York, from which State he was appointed. Entered the service September 15th, 1841; has seen ten years' seven months' sea service up to January 1st, 1861. He is thirty-seven years old; a tall, commanding man in appearance, with regular striking features, rather handsome, with a brilliant, expressive eye. Fry was one of the first to resign and espouse the rebel cause. One of his associates, Francis, M. Roby, was born in Alabama, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Mississippi; entered the service in 1848, but had not graduated when the rebellion broke out. He is about 19 years old, and is represented as a skillful officer.

It being charged that our poor men who were shot by the rebels, while in the water, were ordered to do so by Captain Fry. We deem it proper to give his explanation of the affair. Fry says that Roby, who was acting as his Aid-de-Camp, communicated to him that our gunboat, Mound City, was landing opposite their battery. Fry then ordered his men to pitch in and prevent our gunboat men from landing—hence the result. He declares he was not aware our steam apparatus was injured. It was with great difficulty that Col. Fitch's men could be restrained from hanging Fry on the spot, so greatly were they exasperated at the conduct of the rebels in cruelly murdering our men. Fry is wounded through the right shoulder, the right arm being paralyzed.

After the Mound City had been towed to a secure point, one of the scalded seamen, in his agony, accidentally leaned against one of her big guns, pulling the lock string, causing a premature discharge of the piece. The large transport New National, Captain Grant, laden with troops and baggage horses, was passing up the river at the time. The ball from the Mound City struck her on the port side, forward of the wheel, and passing through the engine room severed one of the steam pipes. There was great consternation on board for a few minutes. Fortunately, only one man, a secesh engineer, was slightly injured. This was indeed a narrow escape.

Owing to the scarcity of medical and surgical aid, a number of persons voluntarily did all they could to relieve the sufferers. They ignorantly made applications of lime water, linseed oil, and cotton, producing spontaneous combustions. The Mound City was thus set on fire half a dozen times, but the flames were soon extinguished without material damage.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes as follows concerning one of the most important yet at the same time most modern branches of the public service of the Army of the Potomac: The Signal Corps is an independent body, under the special and immediate control of the Commander-in-Chief, and is made up of details of officers and men from each brigade of the army. Major Meyer presides over its operations. It constructs and works the telegraph lines, accompanies all reconnoisances, and is constantly on the alert for the transmission of intelligence to and from general and division headquarters. All over the extensive field of work apportioned to Gen. McClellan, signal officers are found, each one closely watching for every movement of the enemy.

There are two systems of signalizing used, by telegraph and by flag. The telegraph is employed on permanent lines, as between White House and head quarters of generals, whose ground has been effectually gained from the enemy. Uncertain lines, which, though having a prospect of permanency, are nevertheless at any moment liable to be removed, are run by the patent insulated wire, which has so often astonished our troops, who invariably take it to be some vile Secession invention.—This is a small wire, insulated with gutta percha and covered with twisted cotton, the whole making a flexible cord, about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. This is carried on a reel, very much like a two wheeled Philadelphia hose carriage. A line, five miles in length, can be put in working order in two hours. The reel is run along the fields and roads, the attendants fastening the cord to trees, or bushes at points where troops might accidentally disturb it. Where a field is crossed, it is left lying on the ground, and is found to suffer no harm from the contact. Beardsley's portable magneto-electric instruments are used for the transmission of signals.—These are light boxes, about the size of a knapsack, and are portable. Indeed, the whole telegraph system of the Army of the Potomac is of an itinerant character, and the bottled lightning runs about on horseback as rapidly as the operator who controls it. The telegraph system is similar to the alphabetical dial-plate of the Philadelphia fire-alarm telegraph.

Flag signalling, however, is the form most generally used; and is the most dangerous. Each signal officer is provided with three square flags—a white one with a red centre, a red one with a white centre, and a black one with a white centre. These colors have nothing to do with the signal code, however—the different flags being employed for different kinds of weather, and with different backgrounds, that one being used which will be most conspicuous at the greatest distance.—These flags transmit signals by swings, and at night a torch is substituted for them.

The manner of their use can best be shown by an illustration. Suppose part of the army makes an advance of several miles into the enemy's lines, a detail from the signal corps always accompanies it.—When it leaves the permanent telegraph station, an officer with his flag is stationed there; at the first turn of the road taken, another is placed, and so on at every point where bends in the road, or trees, or hills, or other obstructions intervene and prevent a direct view of the last flag. Every observation made, if it be thought necessary, is readily signalled to the permanent station. The commanding officer tells the flagman with him the message to be sent, and he gives his flags the swings which correspond with it. The next in the chain observes and repeats, and so the message goes, with lightning like velocity, back to headquarters.

In battle, the signal corps is of the utmost advantage. The general commanding the forces engaged places himself on a convenient spot with his flagman. High hills in the vicinity, out of danger, but excellent for viewing the enemy's movements, are selected and flagmen placed upon them. Everything done by the enemy is indicated. Smoke may hide an approaching column from those on whom it is quickly marching. Some of the signal officers, perched like hawks about the field, are sure to observe the enemy, and the next instant the genernal knows it, and has warned his subordinates of the threatened danger.

Batteries throwing shot and shell at an enemy concealed from them by intervening hills or woods, have all their movements regulated by signals. Miles to the right or left, but in position where the enemy can be seen, stands the signal man with field glass and telescope. One of the guns is fired, but the shell flies wide of the mark. "A little to the right!" is signalled. The next shot is nearer, though still ineffective, and the flag swings for "a little to the left." The third falls short. "Two hundred yards further!" speeds over the line. The fourth strikes, and "a good shot!" informs the artillerymen that several more of the same sort will teach the rebels a lesson.

Signal duty, from the exposure of those engaged and their conspicuous flags, which are so many targets for the enemy's shots, is by far the most dangerous in the whole service. The bravest and coolest men are required to perform its duties. Sharp eyesight, knowledge of distances, and judgment, are equally necessary to make a good signal officer. The code employed is, of course, known only to those in the secret. Since the beginning of the war, it has been changed once, an alteration being rendered necessary from the desertion of an officer, who communicated the former code to the enemy. Now, however—the cause of the rebels having become so desperate—but little danger of the revelation of the secret is anticipated. The importance of the signal service may readily be conceived by any one who knows the great distances of opposing columns, and the wide spread of an attacking army. A commanding general can be in but one place, and it is absolutely necessary that he should have the latest information of the condition of every part of his command. Every battle yet fought by this army has been regulated by signals. The advance, the retreat, the attack—all done by the command of a small flag, which receives its impulse from a man who may be sitting in his tent a dozen miles off enjoying a fine cigar. Every discovery of the enemy's intentions, as shown by their conduct on the battle-field, is made by Major Meyer's efficient corps. These men are among the most useful in the army, yet they never pull a trigger, and seldom draw a sword. They toil on at their dangerous task during all hours of the day, and also through all weathers. They are seldom mentioned by newspaper men, and this brief description of their, duties and usefulness may perhaps bring home to the country the merit of a corps of the army whose claims to distinction have heretofore been overborne by the more brilliant achievements of well-contested fields.

SLEEP WALKING.

A case is related of an English clergyman who used to get up in the night, light a candle, write sermons, correct them with interlineations, and retire to bed again, being all the time asleep. The Archbishop of Bordeaux mentions a similar case of a student, who got up to compose a sermon while asleep, wrote it correctly, read it from one end to the other, or at least appeared to read it, made corrections on it, scratched out lines and substituted others, put in its place a word which had been omitted, composed music, wrote it accurately down, and performed other things equally surprising. Dr. Gall notices a miller, who was in the habit of getting up every night and attending to his usual avocations at the mill, and returning to bed. On awaking in the morning he recollected nothing of what passed during the night. Martinet speaks of a saddler who was accustomed to ride in his sleep and work at his trade; and Dr. Prichard of a farmer who got out of bed, dressed himself, saddled his horse, and rode to the market, being all the time asleep. Dr. Blacklock, on one occasion, rose from bed, to which he had retired at an early hour, came into the room where his family were assembled, conversed with them, and afterwards entertained them with a pleasant song, without any of them suspecting that he was asleep, and without his retaining, after he awoke, the least recollection of what he had done. It is a singular, but well authenticated fact, that in the disastrous retreat of Sir John Moore, many of the soldiers fell asleep, yet continued to march along with their comrades.

OUR TEETH.

They decay. Hence, unseemly mouths, bad breath, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause?—I reply—want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place—98 degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer.

Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth till old age. How shall it be secured? Use a quill pick and rinse the mouth after eating. Brush and Castile soap every morning; the brush with simple water on going to bed. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth, you will keep them and ruin the dentists.—Neglect it, and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugar, acids, salæratus, and hot things, are nothing when compared with food decomposing between teeth. Mercurialization may loosen the teeth, long use may wear them out, but keep them clean and they will never decay. This advice is worth thousands of dollars to any boy or girl.

Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1862.

A TARIFF

The manufacturing interests of this country never required a protective tariff to a greater extent, and the National treasury a tariff for revenue more, than at this very time. Wages have advanced, the new tax bill levies its quota on every manufactured article, in some shape—if not on the raw material before it is fit for use;—money is a drug in Europe, and besides all this, the recent course of England and France (especially the former) towards this government clearly demonstrates our policy to be to *protect* our capital as well as labor against that selfish and barbarous government by a tariff that will completely stop the sale of any article with "British" marked on it, that comes in competition with the same thing made in this country. At all events the tariff should be so high as to give our own people at least an even chance. Notwithstanding this, Congress has been in session seven months—Pennsylvania has more than twenty representatives there, one of whom is chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—and yet we see no move made by any of them, in a practical way, to protect her labor and her citizens. When the question is as to endorsing a particular General, throwing one out and putting one in (questions with which they have nothing to do, very fortunately) or in deciding a policy for the President, about which it will be time enough for them to interfere when he consults them or asks their opinion, there is always a great anxiety for them to get the floor; and the speeches which they flood the country with, under the franking privilege, as to the "negro, his rights and privileges," attest the jealous eye with which they watch each other, that no one will get a length ahead in the race for negro equality. This may be all very well. Every one is entitled to his own opinions on this as on every other question of State or National policy. But would it not be well for some of our Pennsylvania members to exert themselves in a practical manner that would be felt by their constituents and the people of their own State, as an immediate benefit to them? We trust this matter of a tariff will receive attention before Congress adjourns. They had better follow "Old Abe's" policy as to the vexed question connected with domestic slavery, and devote themselves more to an honest endeavor to benefit their constituents by wholesome and judicious legislation, that will aid the government in raising the means to crush out this wicked and unholy rebellion.

A Reason for the Treachery.

We have received a statement from one of the traitor delegates at the late "People's" County Convention, at Hollidaysburg, apologizing and explaining the reason of his for vote for Blair against the positive instructions of the people. The statement only makes the matter appear in a worse light than we viewed it before. We advise this gentleman that he had better first satisfy the people of his own township of the reason for his treachery, before he undertakes an explanation of his course to us. It is THEY he misrepresented, and justly indignant do THEY feel at him. If he preterred Mr. Blair, why did he not say so before, or at the delegate election. But worse than this, he told one of the proprietors of this paper, the morning of the Convention at Hollidaysburg, that he was for Mr. Hall, both because personally he was for him, as well as because he was *instructed*. He had better attempt no apology. The *future* may exhibit a *reason* for his vote. In the meantime we desire no further statements from him to enlighten us of his motives. We think they are plain enough. The people of his township will not likely soon trouble him again with a like errand. His mind won't bear the shock of such sudden changes. He sees *double* too easy.

DEATH OF COL. S. W. BLACK.—The report of the late battle before Richmond, published in another column, confirms the previously received intelligence of the death of Col. Samuel W. Black, of the 62d Pa. Reg. It is stated that he was killed, like the lamented Murray, by a ball in the head, while gallantly leading on his men. Col. B. first appeared prominently before the public in 1840, when he took an active part in favor of Gen Harrison in the Presidential campaign of that year.—In 1844 he advocated the election of James K. Polk, and ever since acted with the Democratic party. He passed through the Mexican war as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. About 1857 he was appointed Governor of Nebraska Territory, which office he held until after the inauguration of President Lincoln. On returning home he was solicited to raise a regiment which he finally consented to do. The regiment was soon filled up, and so eager were men to fight under him that two additional companies were assigned him, making his regiment 1200 strong.—His men were assigned to responsible positions, being almost constantly on picket duty. They all loved their Colonel and it must be hard for them to part with him, as there are but few who could fill his place in their affections, either as a soldier or as a man. He was about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

The Latest.

The latest news is to the effect that Gens. Pope and Burnside, with portions of their commands, have joined Gen. McClellan and the fall of Richmond is momentarily expected.

A letter signed by the different Governors of the loyal States to the President, has effected an order calling out immediately 300,000 more troops.

☞The rebels are tearing up the railroad tracks rapidly, and putting down their own tracks still more rapidly.

THE WEST.—From present indications, the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, is destined to become famous as a battle-ground, as well as a nest of gamblers, duelists, murderers and thieves. Recent advices state that Bragg and Pillow are now at that point with 30,000 men, and are determined to "die in the last ditch." If our gunboats get fair play at them, we think they will soon find the ditch.

We have also the unwelcome intelligence that the rebel General Gaines, with 15,000 men, has succeeded in getting in the rear of General Curtis, in Arkansas, and threatens to cut off his entire command. If he does so he will have hard fighting. The boys who passed through the ordeal of Pea Ridge are not the boys to lay down their arms submissively.

GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.—Most of our readers are aware that Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia, which embraces the commands of McDowell, Fremont and Banks. Heretofore these commands have been acting separately, and the late order consolidates them into one army under one head. This movement is certainly a good one, and the man placed at the head has proved himself to be all a soldier and a General. With these commands united it must be evident that much more can be accomplished than by leaving them to act independently, under generals of the same rank.

On the announcement of Gen. Pope's appointment to the chief command, Gen. Fremont immediately requested to be relieved of his command, giving his reason that the position assigned him under Gen. Pope was subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and would largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service.

A Patriotic Voice from Kentucky.

A banquet was given at Louisville, Ky., on the evening of the 16th ult., to General Lovell H. Rousseau, the first gallant son of that Commonwealth who raised a force to support the Union while she stood unpatriotically neutral and the cloud of treason lowered darkest, and has proved his courage and fidelity on more than one hard-fought field. A speech of welcome and honor was made in his behalf by Hon. James Guthrie, former Secretary of the Treasury under Pierce, who did not follow Breckinridge in his treason. In responding General Rousseau made the following capital remarks.

He tells them plainly that the army is growing tired of this 'insane cry of abolitionism' as 'a cause of breaking up the Government,' and if 'this war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on the continent."

"I desire to state that this rebellion is a lie from the beginning. There was never any cause for it. To begin and keep it up a system of wholesale lying was adopted and is pursued industriously to this day. Wherever the army has gone it has met this fell spirit of falsehood. We have taken none of their property; we have placed guards of our soldiers around their houses to protect them—and yet they persist in calling us abolitionists and negro thieves. And in spite of our disclaimers and our soldiers' assertions to the contrary—of our words and acts—they have insisted that our object is to liberate and steal their slaves.

"And if we fail to restore the Union, 'the everlasting nigger' will be the cause of the failure. They know what they say is false, yet they never cease repeating it. Behind and before us this has been the cry of the enemies of the government. The army in its intercourse with the secessionists has pleaded, and is still pleading for peace under the old government, offering to our southern brethern all they ever had, and claiming nothing except in common with them. They want to take nothing from any one, but desire their southern brethern shall enjoy all their rights unimpaired.

"But the negro is in the way in spite of all that can be done or said. Standing before the eye of the secessionist, the negro hides all the blessings of our government, throwing a black shadow on the sun itself. If it had been any other species of property that stood in the way, the army, provoked as it has been, would willingly have seen its quick destruction. But the negro they did not wish to interfere with in any way. But, with all its conservatism and patriotism, the army has grown weary of this insane cry of 'abolitionism' as a cause for breaking up the government.

"I have warned our southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer, and I tell you to night that if this war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on this continent. The great revolution will take care of itself—the dead will bury its dead—and those who are causing all the bloodshed and desolation around us, under the false pretence that we desire to free the negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery snuffed out as you snuff out a candle. Slavery is not worth our government.—Slavery is not worth our liberty. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for freedom. It is not worth the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

"I am for the government of our fathers against all things and everybody. While the liberties of the people are secure under it, as they ever have been, I would allow nothing but death to prevent my upholding it. I am ready for the responsibility. A southern man, as I am, born and brought up in the south, with all my sympathies with the south, I could not hesitate one moment when the issue is presented between the nigger and the government of our fathers. I am for the government of the United States against all its enemies.

"I hope and pray that our southern friends will not force us to extremes on this sensitive point.—We deprecate such a result, for we want our rights under the Constitution, and we are all ready to fight for theirs under the good old government.—I would to-day gird on my sword and fight for any right belonging to them, slavery included; but they must not put slavery between me and the government and laws of the United States. I will not consent to become a slave that the negro may be kept a slave. I will not sacrifice the happiness of my wife, children and friends, the welfare of my beloved State, and the glory of my country on an altar dedicated to the 'Ebony Idol.'"

☞A soldier writing from the Burnside Division, near Newbern, North Carolina, gives a graphic description of picket duty in the swamps of that region:

The boys are heartily disgusted with this kind of picket duty, for the swamps are full of all manner of crawling and creeping things, such as rattlesnakes, moccasins, scorpions, centipedes, chameleons, frogs of every description, spiders, woodticks, bugs, and now and then a big bear; but worst of all are the thunder-storms that prevail in this region. Nothing like them is seen or heard in old Connecticut: and you can imagine it is not the pleasantest duty to stand all night on picket in a North Carolina swamp, the rain pouring down as if Long Island Sound was taken up above us and turned bottom side up, and the lightening dancing about among the tops of the pines, while the water is gradually rising higher about your legs, till you find you are in the center of an inland lake when the sun dawns upon the scene.—But there is nothing which our brave boys are not willing to do for their country, and that, too, without a murmur.

☞A son of Sam Houston, of Texas, was wounded at the Pittsburgh battle, and is now a prisoner at St. Louis. Pierre Soule's son is also a prisoner.

SEVERE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

Union Loss in Killed and Wounded Twelve Hundred.

NEW YORK, June 30.

An extra has just been issued here, with dispatches dated on the battle field, on Sunday morning.

The dispatches states that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, driving the enemy immediately into a trap which will soon capture Richmond and the entire rebel army.

The attack was made by the rebels in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad above Mechaniesville on Thursday afternoon.

The rebels fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to one. The only force engaged that day was McCall's division. The battle lasting from two o'clock till nine P. M., when the division was ordered back.

Gen. McClellan was on the field, and expressed himself satisfied with the result.

Another report is also published, dated June 27th, which states that our killed, wounded and missing will number twelve hundred.

The object of the movement was to bring Gen. Porter's and other divisions into close connection with the rest of the army, in fact changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which could be done and was expected on Saturday. It was a virtual surrender or vacating of a long line of defence, heretofore kept up, to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within a more effective distance, also to allow the rebels to follow up and, if possible, to bag them.

Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gaines' Mills early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following and thinking they had gained the victory, our troops slowly moving back in order, fighting as they went, crossing the chickahominy, and reached the position designed for their occupation by General McClellan, the rebels followed in great force, and by three o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement occurred here lasting till seven o'clock, when a lull took place, but the rebels again renewed it with greater ferocity, having been reinforced. Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and the shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by General Slocums, Palmer's, French's and Meagher's brigades, and the rebels were beaten badly. Neagle's brigade went into the battle with their coats off, and sleeves rolled up to fight like tigers.

The ground which General McClellan ordered General Porter to occupy and hold, was occupied and held in the first part of the day. General Porters's corps only contended against the rebels, but subsequently reinforcements swelled our numbers to 45,000. The rebels had 60,000 under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

Among the killed are Col. Black and Lieut. Col. Sweitzer, of the 62d Pennsylvania, Col. Gane, of the 22d Massachusettss, Col. Roberts, of the 1st Michigan, Col. M'Quade and Lieut. Col. Shellen, of the 14th New York, and Major Patterson, of the 62 Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FAIR OAKS STATION, VA., June 27.

Towards evening, yesterday, heavy and continued firing was heard, coming from the direction of the locality where are stationed Generals McCall and Fitz John Porter's divisions, on the west bank of the Chickahominy, indicating that a lively skirmish was progressing. This morning early we proceeded in that direction, in order to get the particulars, and learned that some time during the morning, the enemy, numbering some twenty-five thousand, under the command of General Branch, crossed the above named stream, over the meadow bridge, and following down the west bank, they soon found themselves in the immediate vicinity of our troops under Gen. McCall. He being apprised of their coming, had his men drawn up in line of battle, preparing to give them a hearty welcome.

The Rebels commenced the firing, which was at once returned by our forces, and was kept up without intermission until near seven o'clock, our loss in killed and wounded being trifling, when we consider the rapid and successive firing, and the time occupied in the engagement, while that of the rebels must be very heavy, from the fact that several of our best batteries were on hand and succeeded in doing good and efficient service.

During the afternoon, Gen. Fitz John Porter marched to the relief of Gen. McCall, his reinforcements coming in just at the nick of time, and enabling us to maintain our position during the night, against an overwhelming force, even with the addition of these reinforcements.

This morning, however, the commands of Generals McCall and Porter fell back from the position they held during the night, and halted and formed a line of battle some three miles in the rear of, and near to the house of the Rebel Gaines.—This retreat, if it may be so called, was by no means a forced one, but was done voluntarily, and in all probability to secure a better position, where they could be nearer the main body, and hence be more readily reinforced, should they need them.

This retirement was done in a quiet and orderly manner, the retreat being covered by the First, Second and Fifth Pensylvania Reserves, who promptly returned the fire of the rebels, who were following.

These portions of the two armies are now face to face, and they may at any moment commence anew the engagement.

During the fight, yesterday, one company of the First Pennsylvania, Bucktail Reserve Regiment was entirely surrounded, and all were taken prisoners. Some few, however, managed to escape, but were compelled to leave their dead and wounded comrades in the hands of the enemy.—Among the number in this regiment who were wounded, we gather the following:

Capt. Irwin and Lieut. Welsh of Company K. Captain Irwin, however, managed to effect his escape. The regiment covered themselves with glory, winning from their officers the highest meed of praise; from early in the afternoon until this morning, they were actively engaged and in the thickest of the fight.

The Pennsylvania Reserve are deserving, too, of their well-earned praise; throughout the fight they stood their ground against an unequal force, and in front of a galling fire. Their conduct upon this occasion does honor to the Keystone State.

PRESENTS FROM JAPAN.—Mann Eun, the present Tycoon of Japan, in return for the elegant sewing-machine sent to his predecessor, the late Tycoon, by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, has presented to the above firm, through Mr. Townsend Harris, our Minister to that country, several very curious and valuable gifts, comprising five pieces of uncut velvet, of various patterns and colors, of about five yards each; and five pieces of rich silk, each one yard square, woven, in gold and brilliant colors, and depicting various birds and flowers; among the former are a number of singular looking cranes, sombre in tint, and several gorgeous chanticleers, with hens and chickens around them. These pictures have been suitably framed, and, with the velvets which have been arranged in a glass case, containing Crawford's beautiful statue of "Dancing Jenny," now adorn the wareroom of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company in this city. Those persons who take pleasure in seeing foreign curiosities should not neglect to examine these Japanese manufactures. The widow of the former Tycoon, as we have been informed by Mr. Harris, works the sewing-machine which was sent to her, most successfully, and takes as much interest in it as do so many of our ladies at home.—*Home Journal.*

The machines referred to above are sold by R. A. O. Kerr, who is Agent for Blair and Huntingdon Counties.

THE BATTLE AT CHARLESTON.

Repulse of the Union Forces.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamship Philadelphia has arrived from Beaufort, and the Ericsson from Key West, with dates to the 18th, and from Port Royal to the 23d. The latter brings 181 passengers, including General Benham and staff, and fifty-seven soldiers wounded in the late engagement on James Island, near Charleston.

The account of the fight copied from the Charleston papers is correct. The United States troops, under General Benham, made an attack, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., and were repulsed, after four hours' hard fighting, with a loss of 658 killed, wounded, and missing. The Michigan 8th had but 250 men left at roll call. The New York 79th also suffered severely. The Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats.

Col. Perry, of the 18th New York Volunteers, died at Fort Pulaski, June 18th, of apoplexy.

Gen. Brannon, from Key West, was expected daily at Port Royal.

The Ericsson landed the 7th New Hampshire, six companies of the 19th New York, and four companies of the 1st Regular Artillery, at Port Royal.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND—GEN. BENHAM UNDER ARREST.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The New York *Express* says that General Benham is understood to be under arrest, with orders to report to Washington.—It is stated that General Hunter left James Island on the 12th, leaving General Benham in command, with orders to make no advance towards Charleston without reinforcements or further orders.

It was reported by deserters that the whole rebel force at Secessionville was but two battalions, with six guns mounted, and seven more ready for use.

The reconnoisance was made the 16th. Gen. Stevens, with 4,000 men, was to make the attack at daybreak, while General Wright and Colonel Williams, with 3,000 men, were to support him.—Somehow, the movement was delayed an hour, and, as our troops marched up through a plain field in broad daylight, they were met by a murderous fire of grape and canister. Two regiments only reached the front, and were much cut up—namely, the 8th Michigan and 79th New York.—The 28th Massachusetts broke and scattered, and the 46th New York did little better. The first two regiments drove the gunners from the guns, and some even penetrated the works, but, other regiments failing to support them, they had to retire after holding the battery twenty minutes.

In the meantime Colonel Williams coming to their support, was separated by a marsh from the fort, and exposed to a severe cross-fire from some rebel guns in the woods. His troops, consisting of the 3d New Hampshire and 3d Rhode Island Regiments, fought nobly, and met with considerable loss.

For three quarters of an hour not a gun was fired from the fort, and the prompt presence of a few hundred men would have carried it; but they were not there, and the troops had to retire. Another account confirms the above in the main, but states that the Massachusetts Regiment did well. Our loss is given at 84 killed, 366 wounded, and 124 missing.

Our camp is now within range of the fire of our gunboats, and in safe condition. Entrenchments are being thrown up while we await reinforcements.

General Brannon's troops to the number of 2,000, had arrived from Key West at James' Island; but our forces must be largely reinforced before operations can be resumed.

The rebels are constantly receiving additional troops, and preparations for the defence of Charleston are being extensively made.

A letter from Beaufort states the loss of the Third New Hampshire at 6 killed and wounded, and of the Eighth Michigan, 300.

The same letter asserts that Com. Dupont says he can take Charleston with five good gunboats. He will run by Fort Sumpter and the other fortifications without a loss of more than two of his boats, and with the others shell the city.

A letter from an officer of the 48th N. Y. Regiment gives the aggregate losses as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
28th Massachusetts.	8	41	24
79th New York.....	6	00	40
46th New York.....	5	14	16
7th Connecticut...	13	75	2
7th and 8th Michigan, total.....			169

Total loss, 677, in killed, wounded and missing

The Way Gen. Butler Deals with Inhuman Slaveholders.

The *N. O. Delta*, gives an account of the barbarous treatment of a slave woman by one William T. Hunter, a violent rebel. It appears that information had been received by the military authorities that Hunter had arms and military accoutrements concealed in his house, and an officer was sent to search for them. Hunter was absent, and his wife directed a negro woman to show the officer through the house. The negro woman afterwards left the house, whereupon Mrs. Hunter visited the officer and stated the fact. The officer promptly secured the return of the slave, at the same time telling her mistress that she had not given him any information, and ought not to be punished. What followed is thus narrated by the *Delta*, from which it will be seen that this outrage upon humanity was summarily punished by Gen. Butler:

"The moment the officer retired the girl was locked up to await the return of her master.—When Mr. Hunter returned and ascertained what had occurred, he demanded of his wife, 'Why she had not shot the damned Yankees.' She retorted, 'They took away my arms. Upon this, Hunter went to the closet and took from it a heavy riding whip and beat the servant over the head in such a manner as to cause heavy bunches. He then took her down into the back yard, chained her feet to a block, the mistress, who claims to be one of the ladies of New Orleans, fastening the shackles to the block. The husband and wife then threw the servant down upon her back, fastened her hands to the feet of another servant, who was forced to hold the girl out to her full length. The suspected girl was then subjected to head-shaving; her clothes were next removed, and Hunter beat the exhausted creature with the horsewhip, until he was too tired to stand. He then called for a chair and sat down and finished the brutal beating in a sitting posture. The screams of the sufferer attracted the attention of the neighborhood.

One neighbor sent intelligence of what was transpiring to Gen. Butler. Before word reached the General—the monster having flayed the back of his slave until it became raw—washed her down with brine, threw her into a wagon, and at nine o'clock at night conveyed her to the parish prison, with the pleasing information that the rest of the beating—to the extent of three hundred lashes, would be inflicted in the morning.

The General ordered all parties to appear in the morning. They came and the girl was liberated. Upon the hearing these facts appeared. The General asked the master to state, upon his honor, why he washed the girls back in brine, while reeking in blood? He replied, "it was to ease the pain."

Thereupon the General informed Mr. Hunter that he would be committed to Fort Jackson until further orders, and that he must behave himself very well there; because the officers in charge would be instructed to chastise him severely, if he did not, because if they exceeded in the severity of punishment, they were instructed to wash his wounds in brine; and that the girl would be turned over as a laundress to the care of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment.

CAMBRIA COUNTY AND THE WAR.—Cambria county has three Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, two Adjutants, thirteen Captains, three Surgeons, two Chaplains, one Brigade and two Regimental Quartermasters, and from twelve to fourteen hundred lesser officers and privates in the Federal army. Rather a respectable array for a county of only 3,500 voters.

Evacuation of James Island.

HILTON HEAD, June 27.—2½ P. M.

An order has just been sent to our troops on James Island to evacuate the place. All the steamers now here will soon sail to Stono river to bring troops here.

The steamer Massachusetts, with mails, has just arrived off this bar, and will come up at high tide.

The U. S steam transport Matanzas, Captain Liesgang, from Port Royal, June 28, arrived here last evening, by which we received the above information. She had on board seventy-five passengers and a mail.—*N. Y. World.*

A ROUSH, DRUGGIST,

takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,

A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, EXTRACTS, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS. SWEET-BRIAR PIPES, CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicians Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR, ALTOONA, PA., *Agent for Blair County.*

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES. DOOR MATS.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS. SHOE FINDINGS. COFFIN TRIMMINGS.

MOULDERS' TOOLS. BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS. WINDOW GLASS.

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

W. M. GORMLY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEED, BACON, SUGAR-CURED HAMS, MESS PORK, BEEF, CHEESE, IRON, NAILS, WHALE, TANNERS' & CARBON OIL.

NO. 271, LIBERTY STREET,

(*Opposite Eagle Hotel.*)

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF HIS LATE partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers.

PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1862—3m

WALL PAPER AND BORDER.—We invite the attention of persons in want of the above article, to our IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED direct from the manufacturers in New York, which enables us to sell on much better terms than those who buy in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS, and ranging in price from six cents up to fifty cents per peice. J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, March 27th, 1862—3mos.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

PASTURE.—Persons wishing Pasture for CATTLE, or Meadow-Grass for Hay, can be supplied by applying to LEWIS GWIN. two miles North of Altoona.

May 27th, 1862.

NEW SUMMER GOODS, of superior style and material, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer, Cancerous Formations, Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Sore Eyes, Tetter Affections, Scald Head, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Rheumatic Disorders, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Female Complaints, Epilepsy or Fits, Paralysis or Palsy, Syphilitic Diseases and Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr. Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well, as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY.

Clinton Mills, Sligo.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.

Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL.

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenavon, near Montypool, Monmoutshire, England, writes as follows:

SIR:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter, who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt of the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully,

[Signed] JOHN POPE.

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.*

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.*

Prepared and sold by DR GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. ROUSH and G. W. KESSLER; in Hollidaysburg by J. R. PATTON and JACOB SNYDER.

June 26, 1862.-1y.

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new fancy type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press; (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the State, and at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, all styles of

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All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF LIEUT. GEORGE W. BURLEY.—It is our unwelcome duty this week to chronicle the death of Lieutenant George W. Burley, son of Mr. John Burley, of this place. He died in Washington City on Thursday last, 26th ult., of typhoid fever.

On the breaking out of the rebellion Lieut. B. enlisted in Capt. Bell's company, of Tyrone, and served a three months' campaign, as 1st sergeant. When the camp of instruction was opened at Hungdon, he again volunteered in the service of his country, this time occupying the position of 1st Lieutenant of Captain Brisbin's company, of the 10th Regiment. The regiment was first assigned to active duty in General Lander's division, and participated in several skirmishes under that officer. After the death of General Lander, the division was placed under command of General Shields. Our readers are aware that the 110th was in the thickest of the fight at Winchester, and it is reported of Lieut. Burley that he acquitted himself most nobly on that occasion. He was with his company in every action which followed. At Front Royal he bore his full share of the dangers, and stood by his men during their retreat before the hosts of "Stonewall" Jackson. It is said of him that he never left his company for half a day from the time they were mustered into service.

When attacked with the disease which terminated his existence, he still refused to leave his post, and did not leave it until he fell exhausted on the field, and had to be carried off in an ambulance.—After remaining in the camp hospital a short time he was convinced that he could not soon again take the field, and he accordingly resigned his position and started for home. Arriving at Washington city he was so much worse that he was unable to get out of the cars. He requested to be taken to a private house, not wishing to go to any of the hospitals. A young man who was standing by and heard his request, took an interest in him, and had him conveyed to his boarding house, in a quiet part of the city, where he received every possible attention.

During his illness he sent out and had purchased for him a dozen of small American flags which he requested his attendants to so arrange around the walls of his room that, whichever way he turned, his eyes might rest upon them, and that when his sun of life might set his eyes should last gaze upon the glorious ensign of his country, under which he had so often rallied, and for the honor of which he had so bravely fought. What a fitting sight on which to close his eyes forever, and what an evidence of true patriotism and genuine love for his country, thus to desire to fix his last gaze upon its sacred emblem and give to it his last thoughts upon earth.

The fatal archer had marked Lieutenant Burley as his victim, and notwithstanding good medical attention and the motherly care bestowed upon him by the lady of the house, he sunk rapidly, and on the fourth day after his arrival in the city, he "slept the sleep that knows no waking."

His body was immediately embalmed and placed in a metalic coffin and sent to this place, where it arrived on Saturday morning last.

His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The cortege consisted of an escort of infantry, under command of Captain Szink, the Lodge of Odd Fellows, in this place, and a large concourse of citizens, the whole preceeded by the Altoona Brass Band. The impressive burial services of the Odd Fellows were gone through with at the house and grave, after which the infantry fired the usual number of vollies over the grave.—Lieut. Burley was 28 years of age, and unmarried.

MILITARY COMPANY.—An effort is

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ER CURED.

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now quite out of it, and I have
twice and have received as an-
xious to get more, to get over
I would write to you for her
nd she felt very much pleased to
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please bear in mind the cost
heap as possible. The carriage
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ter. I would like to have the
small cask, if you can send it
quart bottles. I will send a bill
d letter, which ever will be most
will send per carrier's receipt or
would send you a stamp to a-
certain of this reaching you, on
eing in six and seven a week
, you will be kind enough to
e.
Yours, respectfully,
JOHN ROSE.
which is published on to-day's
, and believe it to be genuine—
h.

's name over the door of Keyser
George H. Keyser, Chemist,
House and G. W. Keyser, in
ATTOON and JACOB SNYDER.

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MILITARY COMPANY.—An effort is now being made to form a military company in this place, but for some reason or other it appears to be an up hill business. There are plenty of young men in Altoona to form one or more full companies, yet all the exertions put forth by Capt. Szink and others have failed to secure half a company. We imagine that one reason, and, perhaps, the principal one, is that the young men are afraid they will be styled "Sunday soldiers," which is equivalent to a charge of cowardice. We can't understand why a man who volunteers in the company now about to be formed, should be any more liable to such a charge than the man who does not. The man who puts on a uniform, not intending to go into actual service at present, is no more a coward than he who refuses to join a company lest he should have to go to war some time in the future. and the last named would be the only man who would say "Sunday Soldier." Almost every large town in the country has a regularly organized and uniformed company, and why should there not be one in Altoona? Are the various companies and regiments of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, &c., scoffed at? Certainly not. On the contrary they are drilling, and always ready in case of a pressing emergency, such as we had some time since.—Again, we need a military company to do appropriate honor to deceased soldiers who may be sent home for interment. We should have a uniformed company for this purpose if nothing more, although we hope when we do have it, it may seldom, or never be called on to perform that duty. Captain Szink has sixty stand of new arms on hand with which to fit up a company.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The following is the programme for the celebration of the glorious Fourth, at OAK HALL, on Main street. The exercises are to commence at 5.45 A. M., and the flag will be run up precisely at 6 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

1st—*Overture*—by *Cantata* String Band, of Altoona.
2d—*Hail Columbia*—by Band and Choir.
3d—*Raising of Flag*—by Master Harry Woods, in the character of "Young America."—Band and Choir performing "Star Spangled Banner."
4th—*Reading of Declaration of Independence*—by S. M. Woodkok, Esq.
5th—*Columbia the Gem of the Ocean*—by Band and Choir.
6th—*Address*—by D. J. Neff, Esq.
7th—To conclude with "*America*"—by Band and Choir.

MR. BOLER, Conductor of String Band.
MR. HAMILTON, Conductor of Vocal Music.

From the above it will be seen that the morning exercises in front of "Oak Hall" will be worth attending, if, in fact, they do not prove to be the most entertaining we have had in this place for years. The proprietor of "Oak Hall" certainly deserves credit for his efforts to get up an entertainment for the people of Altoona, which will cost them nothing more than the loss of a little sleep.

McCartney's Woods will also be the scene of one of the most joyous celebrations of our National Anniversary, and all who can appreciate innocent mirth and enervating recreation, freely interspersed with a liberal share of the "good things" of this life, should not fail to visit the above grounds on that occasion. Ample arrangements have been made to secure the enjoyment of every visitor, and a good time generally may be confidently expected.

The "Select Club" will hold their fifth annual pic nic in the grove adjoining the Water Works. As the members of the club know how to enjoy themselves and make guests do the same, that grove will also be the scene of mirth, pleasure and an excellent repast.

Beale's Woods will be favored with two celebrations or pic nics, viz. the German Lutheran and German Catholic, and those who attend either, cannot go wrong in the way of finding good eatables, pleasant company, and any amount of mirth and "jolly good times."

A SUGGESTION.—We have a suggestion to make which we believe will meet the views of many, if not all of our citizens, and it would afford us much pleasure to announce, in our next issue, that it was acted upon. To-morrow, everybody knows, is the glorious Fourth of July, and we doubt not that already extensive preparations have been made to properly celebrate the eighty-sixth return of the day that made us a nation of freemen, rejoicing in liberty and the innumerable blessings attendant upon it. But has it ever occurred to you, reader, that many of your fellow-citizens are now engaged in a terrible struggle to preserve our liberties and our great nation. They are not here to enjoy with us the pleasures which we shall enjoy. Some may be on the battle-field, others are lying upon beds of affliction, suffering from wounds received or diseases contracted in the struggle referred to. Would it not be patriotic and humane in us to divide with our brave and suffering soldiers the delicacies of which we expect to partake. Think how it would gladden their hearts to be with you, and think, too, how it would gladden the hearts of those sick and suffering men, now lying in the various hospitals of our State, away from home and friends with whom they are acquainted, to receive a box, or boxes, from Altoona, filled with the good things which the ladies have prepared for the Fourth. Can you refuse it? Will you refuse it? The Quartermasters of the army are appealing to the people at home for prepared fruits, jellies, cakes, etc., for the sick. Will you let them suffer for want of that which you do not need? A physician of one of the hospitals of Philadelphia remarked a few days since, that the kinkness of the ladies of that city, and the delicacies provided by them, did the soldiers more benefit than all the physicians in the city could possibly do. We have said more on the subject than we intended, more we hope than was necessary, but not more than the subject deserves. Shall the suffering soldiers not receive a share of the delicacies provided for the Fourth by the ladies of Altoona? Those young men who have no ladies to provide cakes for them, can contribute in money, and that will provide other necessaries.

CAPT. CROZIER WOUNDED.—In the list of causualties in the late engagement of the right wing of General McClellan's army, before Richmond, we are sorry to find the name of Captain R. J. Crozier, of this place, noticed as being wounded in the arm and side, badly. The particulars not being given, we cannot tell whether the wound was from shot or shell. Knowing the dashing bravery of the Captain, and his utter disregard of consequences when placed face to face with his foes, we are not surprised that he was among the first in the list of causualties. We hope that his injuries may be less serious than the above would lead us to suppose. The fact of his being wounded is an indication that his company, recruited in this place and Hollidaysburg, was in the action, but we do not recognize any of the names published among the wounded of the 62d regiment as being from this county. The command of the company will now devolve on Lieut. Potts. It could scarcely fall into better hands.

ADDITIONS TO MECHANICS' LIBRARY.—In addition to the usual periodicals for this month, the Altoona Mechanics' Reading Room Association has added to its already valuable collection the following publications, most of which, it will be seen, bear directly upon the exciting topics of the times.

"Prison Life in the Tobacco Warehouse at Richmond." By a Ball's Bluff Prisoner.
"Harris' Pictorial Wars of the United States."
"Life of Rear-Admiral John Paul Jones," By Hamilton.
"Ely's Journal of Prison Life Among the Rebels."
"Artemus Ward's Book."
"Parson Brownlow's Book."
"The cotton Kingdom." By F. L. Olmstead.
"Three Days in Memphis."
"Sketches of the Public and Private Life of the Old Egyptians."
"The Bay Path—A Tale of Colonial Life."
"Legislative Guide."
"Life of John Fitch, the Inventor of the Steamboat."
"Art Recreations, a Complete Guide to Ornamental Work."

EXCURSION TICKETS.—Excursion tickets will be issued to and from all stations on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, on July 4th and 5th. Although short, the excursion will still afford an opportunity to pay a hasty visit to friends at a distance, and doubtless will be well improved.

WHO WAS FRIGHTENED?—A rumor prevailed a few days ago, in a neighboring town, to the effect that the citizens of Altoona were badly frightened by the supposed gloomy aspect of the war news—the fear being that a rebel raid into our own State was an affair not unlikely to be accomplished, and that Altoona as the main key to our great thoroughfare would be the most probable scene of secession depredation. Now we would like to know who was frightened. Did anybody see the person that saw the man that heard his neighbor say that he feared any such thing. For our part we didn't hear nor see anything of the kind, and so long as our citizens study their own interests, as they seem to do, and purchase the necessaries of life at the Cheap Store of Murphy & McPike, corner of Virginia and Caroline streets, we think they will never have cause to be frightened at rebel raids or high prices, but on the other hand will have good reason to rejoice at their success in securing better bargains for less money than is to be met with every day in these degenerate times.—Who's afraid.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are in receipt of the Seventh Annual Catalogue of the above institution, from which we learn that the whole number of students attending during the past year was 554. The number in attendance during the spring term, just closed, was 192.—Each session shows an increase. It was truly a fortunate circumstance that secured the services of Rev I. C. Pershing, A. M., as President, and professor of mental and moral philosophy. We have before said, and now repeat, that it is one of the best female colleges in the United States, and if any of our readers have daughters, sisters or wards they wish to educate, they can find no more suitable place than the Pittsburgh Female College. Competent teachers are provided for all the departments, and every study desired may be pursued.—The regulations of the college are such as to make it a safe place for young ladies, and none are received, or allowed to remain, who do not conform strictly to the rules.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.—Agreeably to announcement the corner stone of the new German Lutheran Church, in this place, was laid on Sunday afternoon last, although the rain which began to fall about the hour the ceremonies were to commence, caused a material variation in the programme. The discourse to be delivered by Rev. Christ, of Birmingham, was dispensed with, much to the regret of the large concourse of people who had assembled to hear it. The stone was laid by Rev. Schmidt, pastor of the congregation. The box placed in the stone contained, besides the articles such as wine, bread, etc., usually placed therein, copies of all the late religious papers of the denomination, and the county papers, the names of all the ministers in the place and their denominations, and other matters which may prove interesting to the next generation, should they tear down the edifice, about to be reared, in order to build a better one.

☞ MRS. A. Vaulain will please accept our thanks for several copies of late New Orleans papers. They are rather inferior specimens of what were once the most prosperous papers in the metropolis of the south-west, if not in the Union.—From them we learn that the military commandant of that city regulates the price of provisions for provision dealers, and everything is conducted according to military law. Deliver us from ever being compelled to live under martial law. But they brought it upon themselves and should suffer the consequences. What injury to the country and misery to the people has secession not entailed upon the South?

EXTRA FINE.—The finest strawberries we have seen this season were placed upon our table, a few days since, by Mr. John Allison. They were entirely different in shape from the common strawberry, having more the appearance of a double berry. One of them, which we measured, was 4½ inches in circumference, and three of them measured 11 inches. Mr. A. obtained the plants last season, and the samples presented us were the first fruits. If any of our readers have berries that excel the above we should like to see them. We may add that the flavor of the berries equalled their size.

THANKS.—For several days past we have enjoyed the delightful odor exhaled by a beautiful boquet, composed of flowers of rare beauty and fragrance, the gift of a lady friend in East Ward, who has several times placed us under obligations for similar favors. Thank you, Mrs. P., we prize such gifts. We love flowers, and would love to cultivate them, but, unfortunately,

"No foot of land do we possess,
No cottage in this wilderness,"

hence, we depend upon the generosity of our lady friends to supply us with these indispensable adornments of sitting room and parlor, at this season.

RIGHT.—We are pleased to learn that the County Commissioners have decided to fresco the ceiling of the Court Room in the Court House, at Hollidaysburg. This should have been done long since, as the condition of the walls is rather unsightly. We want to see the building fitted up in a manner to correspond with the standing of the county, and we feel sure that no man will object to having a portion of his county tax applied to that purpose.

ACCIDENT.—One day last week, a little son of Constable Ely was seriously injured by falling from the embankment over the culvert on the Branch R. R., a short distance below the toll-gate. He fell a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, and alighted upon a pile of stones at the bottom, receiving a severe concussion of the brain and being much bruised about the head and body, but no bones were broken. With careful nursing his physician thinks he will soon recover.

☞ The leaves of many peach trees have commenced curling this season, and the fruit of all such has dropped off. It is said that by digging around the roots of the trees, quantities of worms may be found penetrating the bark and seriously damaging the trees. These worms may be destroyed with lye, &c., and the leaves, after the destruction of the worm is accomplished, will straighten and the young fruit will remain.

NOTICE.—A stated meeting of the "Altoona Mechanics Library and Reading Room Association" will be held in the Library Room on Thursday evening July 3d, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired as the new Constitution and By-Laws will be brought up for adoption.

D. D. DOMER, *Sec'y.*

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Altoona Post-Office, July 1, 1862:

Alexander, Mrs Maria
Berley, Miss Elizabeth
Benter, John
Benzer, Martin
Bell, Robert H
Boomer, Mrs Margaret
Bates, Richard—2
Bates, Sarah
Collear, Wm
Crayton, Wm
Cully, Wm
Corlough, Wm
Cassiday, David
Chuse, R B C
Crocher, Miss Jennie
Darby, James
Dunbar, Andrew J
Davis John W
Engley Mrs Sallie
Egev, Charles R
Finn, Miss Eliza C
Fisher, John Hiram
Green, Joseph
Gibson, Mrs Ann E
Getmyer Robert
Green, Nathan
Goldsworthy, John
Goughehour, Lucy
Hart, Elizabeth
Houck, Miss Mary
Hazlett, John
Hiffkins, Elizabeth
Hamilton, John
Hamilton, George
Hoover, George S
Jenks, T Canby
Kergeslager,
Kay, Miss Mary
Kratzer, John
Kelly, Wm D
Kelly, Miss Mattie
Kavnes, James
Kerr, Miss Rose
Kurtz, Miss Kate F
Keungle, Joseph
Lerndon, Patrick
Lee, Thomas
Lowe, C B
Leader, Mrs
Long, John
Lowe James T
Miller, Miss Libbie
Maher, Miss Ann
Marrison, John R
Moore, Thomas
Miller, Wm
Maden Wm,
Martcul, Alex
Mear, Miss Eliza J
Maguire, James F
McCormick, Mrs Mollie
McEnnis, Wm Taylor
McColough, Patrick
McGaughey, Maggie
McCook, John
McCaffrey, Neal
McTague, P S & Co
McBride, Robert
McAvoy, Patrick
Pruner, Miss Catharine
Philips, Joseph
Rustler, Jacob
Reithmiller, Lorenz
Riley, Miss Kate
Street, Miss Annie
Stackhouse, James S.
Steel, Miss Mary J
Sturrett, Charles P
Sheffer, Mrs Catharine
Shea, Patrick
Shank, Wm A
Shaefer, F W
Schriber, Wm
Smith, Michael
Schlosser, Hermann
Tronbury, Mrs M C
Templeton, Richard
Taney, Patrick
Watson, Jerry
Webster, Rudolph G
Welsh, Miss S A
Young, U S
Yingling, Elizabeth

[93]

Persons calling for letters on the above list, will please say "Advertised."

G. W. PATTON, P. M.

PROGRESSING RAPIDLY.—The good work of rebuilding the locks and bridges and deepening the canal between Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon.—All the improvements making are of the most substantial and durable kind, and when completed the "ditch" will be in better condition than it ever was. So say the boatmen, and they ought to know.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—The Democracy of Cambria county met in convention on the 23d ult., and nominated Robt. L. Johnson, of Ebensburg, for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Johnstown, old member, was nominated for the Assembly.

☞ A few more articles are wanted to fill the box now being packed at Kerr's store, intended for the sick and wounded soldiers. Those who have anything to contribute should send it around to the store immediately.

TO THE PUBLIC!—An experience of six months has fully convinced me that the CASH SYSTEM *is the best*, both for merchant and consumer. It enables the merchant to sell at ONE-HALF LESS PROFIT and make more clear money, with less trouble than he can by selling on credit: and the reason is obvious—he gets the money down for everything he wants to sell, and has the use of it immediately.—The consumer also saves by buying for cash, because he gets his merchandise at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what he would have to pay if he bought on credit, or even if he bought at a store which sells on credit. The credit business always loses a certain per centage, which must be made up from cash or prompt monthly payers.

I am determined to do nothing but a CASH BUSINESS, and have but *ONE PRICE* for my Goods.

I have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with the *largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Altoona.* I would first invite attention to my complete selection of DRY GOODS, such as Morianta Silks, Black Silks, Ducals, Reps, Foulards, Schallies, Delaines, Poplins, Debeges, Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Gloves, Hosiery. Also, a fine stock of Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, men and boys.

A great variety of CARPETS, ranging in price from 12½ cents upward. Oil-Cloths of different patterns and prices. Window-Shades, of all styles.

Children's WAGONS, from $3.25 upwards. Spring Wagons only $4.25.

Wall Paper and Bordering—a large and entirely new selection, embracing the latest and most beautiful styles of Paper for Halls, Parlors, Offices, Bed-Rooms, &c., ranging in price from 5 cents per bolt, upwards.

GROCERIES.—My stock of Groceries is unsurpassed, being entirely fresh. Best Syrup Molasses, only 60 cents per gallon; 2d class only 50 cents. Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 11½ cents per lb. Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Fish, Soap, Candles, and everything in that line, at CASH PRICES.

In the QUEENSWARE line, I have the largest stock in town: Wedgewood's celebrated Iron-Stone Tea Sets, forty-six pieces, only $3.87. China Sets complete, only $12.00. Chamber Sets, from $1.25 upward.

In the way of GLASSWARE, I have everything mentionable, such as Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Jars, Goblets, Tumblers, &c., &c.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can convince them that it is cheaper to buy *for cash* than *on credit;* and also, that my stock is worth an examination.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, April 17, 1862.

TO THE NERVOUS AND CONSUMPTIVE OF BOTH SEXES.—A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186, Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. [June 12.-4m.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. A. H. Sembower, Mr. JAMES HUTCHISON to Miss MARY A. MAXWELL, both of this place.

On Monday evening, 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. B. Clark, Mr. ALEXANDER MILLER, of Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pa., to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Mr. Alexander McCormick, of Altoona, Pa.

DIED:

In this borough, on Tuesday evening last, of inflammatory rheumatism, after one week's illness, JOHN, only son of Mrs. Matilda Confer, aged 16 years.

Poor disconsolate mother! how our heart goes out in sympathy for you in this your hour of tribulation, and how fondly do we hope that God in His mercy will console thee in thy distress as He only can console those who place their reliance on Him. The writer of this knew Johnny well, and justice to his memory requires him to say that he was an honest and faithful boy, and one who was peculiarly free from those baneful consequences which evil associations are bringing upon so many youths of the present day. He was to a great extent the support of his mother and sisters, and his untimely death creates a sad void in an until now happy household. May he rest in peace. H.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL WILT, late of the Boro' of Altoona, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. MARTIN RUNYEN.
Altoona, July 3, 1862-6t.] Administrator.

☞ FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! ☜
CRACK! CRACKER! CRACKERS!
WHERE? WHERE? WHERE?
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FIRE CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROMAN CANDLES, BLUE LIGHTS, PIN WHEELS, TRIANGLES, FLOWER POTS, ROCKETS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a fine stock of Confectionery, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Hair Oil, Perfumery, Pens, Pencils, Pen-Knives, and various other Notions suitable for the Fourth (*or any other time*), for sale at the News Depot of
July 3, 1862.] A. CLABAUGH, Altoona.

WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
PREMIUM NOTES IN FORCE.....405,000.
Insures property on as reasonable terms as are consistent with security.
DIRECTORS:
G. C. Harvey, J. B. Hall, P. M. Price, Simon Scott, Alex. Sloan, O. D. Satterlee, Jacob Brown, Allison White, C. A. Mayer, W. Fearon.
O. D. SATTERLEE, V. P. G. C. HARVEY, Pres't.
J. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
July 3, '62-1y.] R. A. O. KERR, Agent, Altoona.

LADIES' CHOICE!——PATENT
SELF-TESTING! SELF-SEALING!
FRUIT CANS & JARS!
10,000 HAVE STOOD THE TEST!
Manufactured and sold by HALLER & SAMUEL, sole agents, 459 North Second Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by
R. A. O. Kerr,
ALTOONA, PA.
HUYETT & FRIDLEY'S PATENT.
These Cans and Jars, being perfectly simple in their arrangement, and requiring no cement or solder to make them Air-Tight, are the most reliable and convenient vessels for preserving fruits and vegetables of all kinds, that are in the market.
THEY POSSESS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:
1st. All that is required after the fruit has been put in hot, is simply to screw the top down tightly.
2d. They can be opened by a single turn of the cover, and the contents taken out in one-fourth the time required by other cans.
3d. Besides their simplicity and ease of adjustment, and impossibility of stoppers blowing out, they show at all times the exact condition of the fruit, by simply looking at the top of the cover; if the gum is concave the fruit is good; if convex, the fruit is going to spoil, but will always show itself in time to be saved.
Directions.
Heat the Jars or place an iron spoon in them while filling, which will avoid cracking. After the Jars are full, take out the spoon or iron, and screw down the cap tight.
Care should be taken to replace the same covers on the same Jars from which they were taken.
To restore the gums that have been used, to their original shape, put them in hot water for one hour.
July 3, 1862.-tf.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & McPIKE'S Store,
Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

OUR LADY FRIENDS WOULD DO well to look in upon the choice and chaste assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS now displayed upon the well-filled shelves of MURPHY & McPIKE,
Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lot of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay.—Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.] MURPHY & McPIKE.

JUST RECEIVED BY KERR,
at the PANIC CASH STORE:
Another lot of those beautiful SUN UMBRELLAS.
" FANCY CLOAKING and BUTTONS.
An assortment of CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
Also, MACKEREL and HERRING by the barrel.
Altoona, June 26, 1862—tf.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY for sale.—The subscriber wishes to dispose of 140 ACRES OF LAND, situate one and a half miles from Altoona, adjoining lands of Elias Baker, James Hutchinson and others.—The improvements are all in good order, and the place is well calculated for a DAIRY OR TRUCK FARM. The whole property will be sold together, or it will be disposed of *in Lots of from half an acre upwards.* Terms made easy to suit the purchaser. Any person wishing to view the premises, will call on the subscriber residing on the same.
I will also sell several Houses and Lots in the Borough of Altoona, on reasonable terms. C. B. SINK.
June 26, 1862.-1m.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &C.,
SELLING OF AT COST,
AT McCORMICK'S STORE!!!
ALL THE GOODS in the above Store are now being sold AT COST, thus affording the citizens of Altoona and vicinity an opportunity of securing anything they need, at city wholesale prices. The stock consists of a large variety of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&C., &C., &C.,
All of which are of recent purchase, the best quality and latest styles. Those who call early will have choice of the assortment. ☞ Remember the place—McCORMICK'S STORE, Virginia Street, North Ward.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

TURNIP SEED.—
Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf.
Early White Flat Norfolk.
Early Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf.
Long White French.
Long Yellow Swede.
Round Russia, or Ruta Baga.
Dales Hybrid.
The subscribers will forward, by mail, one half pound of either of the above named varieties of Turnip Seed, postage paid, on the receipt of 36 cents in postage stamps.
ROGERS & GEST,
June 19, 1862.] No. 133, Market St., Philad'a.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorria or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [June 22, 1862.-1y.

OFFICE ALTOONA GAS & WATER CO.,
Altoona, June 14, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State Tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1862.
Powers of Attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Treasurer, (Gen'l Superintendent's Office, Penn's R. R. Co.)
B. F. ROSE,
June 19-4t.] Treasurer.

ALBERT HEESS, BAKER, Corner of Julia and Harriet streets, East Altoona, takes this method of informing the public that he has adopted the CASH System, and will sell no more on credit. Fresh Bread, Rolls, Rusks, and everything in his line, always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.
Altoona, June 19th—1m]

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH,
JAS. LOWTHER, President.
Secretary. [May 15-'62]

BELGIUM CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE. Apply to G. W. FISHER, Portrait Painter, Altoona, Pa. [June 19-3t.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!
EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!
NOW OPEN
On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,
EAST ALTOONA,
AN ENTIRELY
NEW STOCK OF GOODS!
HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the
LATEST STYLE PRINTS.
Men's Wear.
We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.
WHITE GOODS.
Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.
We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of
SPRING SHAWLS.
We have received a large lot of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,
which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.
QUEENSWARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
HARDWARE,
Groceries, Flour,
Bacon, Cheese,
Syrups, Molasses,
Mackerel, Herring,
Carbon Oil, Fish Oil,
Drugs and Medicines,
and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.
☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for
CASH ONLY,
AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.
GEIS & CO.
Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

POKED OUT AGAIN!
The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out
AT HIS OLD STAND,
on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,
with an entirely new and fresh supply of
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES,
CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED
OATS, RYE, CORN,
TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of
LIQUORS!
All the above goods will no sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACK.
April 17, '62-tf.

C. C. SERVER & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. A. B. Clark, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. W. Lee Spotswood, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST.—Rev. A. H. Sherman, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN.—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC.—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. ———, Pastor. Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock P. M. each afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST.—Rev. Alexander Johnston, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East arrives		8,20 P. M.,	leaves	8,40 P. M.
"	"	West "	7,50 A. M.,	"	8,10 A. M.
Fast "	"	East "	12,55 A. M.,	"	1,00 A. M.
"	"	West "	8,05 P. M.,	"	8,20 P. M.
Mail "	"	East "	7,30 A. M.,	"	7,45 A. M.
"	"	West "	6,45 P. M.,	"	7,00 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

☞ THE BRANCH TRAIN also makes one trip to Huntingdon—leaving Hollidaysburg at 10.15 A. M.—Altoona at 10.50 P. M.—and arriving at Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M. Returning.—Leaves Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.—Altoona at 3.15 P. M.—and arrives at Hollidaysburg at 3.45.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 15	A. M.
Western Way	7 30	"
Hollidaysburg	7 15	A. M. & 6 30 P. M.
Western Through	7 20	P. M.
Eastern Through	7 20	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.20 A. M. &	6 45 P. M.
Western Through		7 30 A. M.
Eastern Through		7 50 "
Western Way		8 20 P. M.
Eastern Way		6 45 "

Office Hours:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on third Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189. R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Lemmon, Jacob Hess, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodamer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap:
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. Brunker, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona. Terms—$10 per term ($5 invariably in advance) for instructions either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, or Organ. Madame B. has had the advantage of a first-class European Musical education, and is known to be a competent Teacher.

No charge for the use of the instrument or for instructions in vocal music.

Altoona, Feb. 20, 1862.—3 mos.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at [1-tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER.
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A Bad Breath is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O S Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessle

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducement which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES.

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE. HATS AND CAPS.

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS. 10 "
FANCY DELAINES. from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide, 12½ "
" " ⅞ " 10 "
" " ½ " 6¼ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard " 12½ "
" " ⅞ " 10 "
" " ½ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS. from 8 to 25 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS. from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES. $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, " 2 75
" GOAT " 2 00
BOYS' GOAT. (Nos. 4 and 5.) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES. from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES. 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents. Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Levering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 4, 1862. North Ward.

THE HEROES OF PEACE
AND
THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form, ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

Catalogues, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, near St. Nicholas, New York.

Aug8-1y

GROCERY AND PROVISION

STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED,
BACON, HAMS,
FISH, SALT,
POTATOES, COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA,
SPICES, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, TUBS,
BRUSHES,
BUCKETS, BROOMS,
RAISINS, LEMONS,
ORANGES, FIGS,
DATES, COMBS,
SOAPS, KNIVES,
BUTTER, EGGS,
CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT,
AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862-tf M. H. PERCIVAL.

EVERYBODY CALLS AT JESSE SMITH'S.

when they want fashionable

Hats & Caps.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

Spring & Summer Styles of

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.

Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*,

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St. March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by Oct. 15-tf J. B. HILEMAN

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

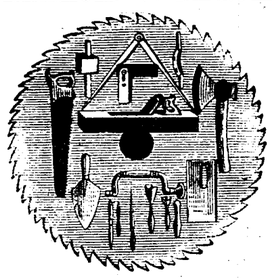
ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adze, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Beréges, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, De Beges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING

MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A New England)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars addres (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent.
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.
May 8, 1862-1y

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard.

July 25, 1861.-tf. H. R. MYERS.

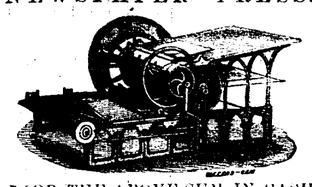
BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

Jan. 27, '59-tf T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

Sept. 19, 1861. No. 16 Spruce street, N. Y.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table Build and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 2d-6m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTING,
material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1869-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT

PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

HANNAH & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, 29 Cliff St., New York.

TWO SIZES.....$1.00 & 1.25.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE A PRESS WILL be mailed to any address, postage paid. Descriptive Circulars sent if requested. Stationers and Agents supplied on liberal terms.

☞ Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents. [May 1st. '62—3m.]

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and ruled any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Docket of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Tax and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. Docket made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and other Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra style, the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in a good, library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express. All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are the agents for Altoona and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. March 21, 1861.

GROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays. He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,

EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities. Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '60-1y.] JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

he invites an examination of his stock and work. He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which he offers at fair prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but the best workmen are employed.

Remember my shop is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Kessler's Drug Store.

September 3, '57-tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS

H. FETTINGER'S

General News Agency.

OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES
CIGARS & TOBACCO,
TOYS